

It is intended to make the **SHELBY SENTINEL** a first-class Family Newspaper, Democratic in politics, devoted to General News, Literature, and Morality. To sustain our paper, we naturally expect the assistance and co-operation of the people of Shelby and adjoining counties. While the local interests of this section will be neglected, we will aim to advance the general prosperity of the State. The general interests and welfare of this section can in no better way be advanced than through the medium of a newspaper.

Devoting our attention to all topics of the day, we will freely and independently discuss them. A cordial support will be given to Democratic and Conservative principles, in opposition to the revolutionary measures of Radicalism.

Believing that this is the only course which will result in permanent prosperity to the country and that these views are such as the people of Kentucky naturally and heartily endorse, we shall uphold and defend them at all times. Firm in the opinion that we can make our paper acceptable, we ask a liberal patronage.

Correspondence upon all subjects is respectfully invited.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith and responsibility.

Communications to insure favorable attention should be sent to the point, and plainly written upon but one side of the paper.

Rejected communications cannot be returned.

Announcements of Marriages and Deaths published gratis.

Obituary Notices, Tributes of Respect, etc., will be charged fifty cents for each ten lines—the money to accompany the manuscript.

Parties ordering us to advertise for them in other papers must advance the amount requisite to pay for each advertisement.

Advertisements under the "Special Notice" head will be charged 50 per cent. additional to the above rates.

For transient advertisements, and all advertisements from a distance, cash.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements quarterly. More frequent changes must be contracted for, otherwise they will be charged 20 cents per square for each change. Collection will be made quarterly.

## THE HISTORY

—OF—

## MORGAN'S CAVALRY.

BY COL. BASIL W. DUKE.

A WORK of some 500 pages, bound in good style, and furnished with

A Steel Portrait of Gen. Morgan, and Fine Maps.

The Author, assisted by his old comrades, has striven to make it a faithful and concise record of the events of which it treats, and to give it the interest which attaches to a Narrative of an Arduous and adventurous Military Career.

The book, which costs \$4.00, and every effort will be made to have it ready for distribution in December.

Those who wish this work, should make immediate application, or send their orders, to this office.

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## The Shelby Sentinel.

JOHN T. HEARN, Editor and Manager.

Devoted to General News, Literature and Morality.

\$2.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOL. I.

SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

NO. 36.

## Business Cards.

## Attorneys.

T. B. &amp; J. B. COCHRAN.

Attorneys at Law.

NO 14 Center Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL CONTINUE TO PRACTICE IN THE

SHELBY Circuit Court—in partnership with

C. M. HARWOOD. June 6, 1866.

MORRIS &amp; ROBINSON,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE in all the Courts of Shelby and in

the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

OFFICE: Over Winlock &amp; Owen's Drug Store.

Jan 3-ly.

W. C. BULLOCK. J. W. DAVIS.

BULLOCK &amp; DAVIS,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE in the Courts of Shelby and in

Shelby, Henry, Oldham and Spencer

Counties. June 6, 1866.

FRIZIER'S CARPENTER

Attorneys at Law.

Shelbyville Ky.,

June 6, 1866.

C. M. HARWOOD.

Attorney at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN SHELBY AND AD-

JOINING COUNTIES and the Court of Ap-

peals. June 6, 1866.

W. J. DAVIS. JOHN T. HARRINGTON.

Late of South Carolina. Late of Shelbyville.

DAVIS &amp; HARRINGTON,

Attorneys at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE in all the State Courts at Louisville,

and the Circuit Courts of Shelby and Spencer

counties. Special attention will also be given to the

collection of debts throughout the State of Kentucky

and the Southern States. Their extensive business

acquaintance throughout the South affords unusual facili-

ties for the collection of all claims. Office—North-east corner of Eighth and Main,

Second National Bank Building.

Nov 2-2m.

Physicians.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES LOWRY,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

Office at Thomasson House. Jan 6, 1866.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. G. J. STIVERS,

DENTAL OFFICE.

No. 23 Main St.,

Shelbyville, Ky.

June 26, 1866.

BOWLES HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE beg to assure the travelling public and our cus-

tomers generally, that no pains shall be spared to

render their stay with us agreeable and pleasant. Our

table is well supplied with eatables—selected with care

from our abundant Louisville Market. Our terms are

reasonable. We are determined, on our part, that no

guest shall go away from our House grumbling. We

invite our old friends from Shelby and surrounding

country to call on us. J. S. McKENDRICK.

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## Selected Poetry.

## YOUNG GRIMES.

BY R. F. McLELLAN.

Old Grimes was dead—that good old man.

We never shall see him more;

But he has left a son who bears

The name that old Grimes bore.

He wears a coat of latest cut.

His hat is new and gay;

His beard is white and grey.

So turns from him away.

His pants are gaiters—fitted snug

O'er patent leather shoes;

His hair is a barber curled.

He smokes cigars and chews.

A chain of massive gold is borne

Above his flashy vest;

His clothes are better every day

Than were old Grimes's best.

In fashion's court he constant walks

Where he delights to show;

His hands are white and very soft.

But softer is his heart.

He's six feet tall—no post more straight—

His teeth are pearly white;

Inhabits he is sometimes loose.

And sometimes very tight.

His manners are of sweetest grace.

His voice of softest tone;

His diamond pin's the very one

That old Grimes used to own.

His moustache adorns his face.

He's not a scrawny fellow;

He sometimes goes to church for change

And sleeps in Grimes's pew.

He sports the latest "cab" in town;

It's always quick and new;

He never knows who's his President.

But thinks old Tip's in view.

He has drunk wines of every kind.

And liquor cold and hot;

Young Grimes, in short, is just that sort

Of man—old Grimes was not.

Hon. James Brook's Speech at

the Connecticut Democratic

State Convention.

The following is a portion of the speech

made by Hon. James Brook, of New York,

at the Connecticut Democratic State

Convention:

We are living in troublous, in perilous,

aye, in revolutionary times. Though war

no longer exists, though peace exists

throughout the country, the Rio, Grande to the

Passamunquoddy, we are in the midst of a revolution, a revolution more

perilous than that which provoked the war, a

revolution to destroy and subvert the

very foundations of our Government, and

concentrate and consolidate all the power

in the hands of a few, and to rob the

people of their rights. It was necessary in

times like these to recur to the discussion

of first principles, to readopt and repro-

claim the fundamental principles of our

Government, than which no wiser, no bet-

ter ever existed on earth, and which, if not

framed by Heaven itself, was framed by

men breathing the very inspiration of

Heaven. All, was now threatened with

subversion, not in time of war, when, as it

had been said, the life of the country was

in danger, but in time of peace when war

existed no more. All the beautiful forms

of the family government, the local mu-

nicipalities, the town, county and State gov-

ernments, all brought home directly to the

hands and eyes and ears of our whole peo-

ple, in all these there was an attempt to

destroy and concentrate in Washington a

central, consolidated government.

Hence he proclaimed the necessity,

now in the time of peace, of recurring to

principles and thoroughly understanding

the foundations and structure of the Gov-

ernment, in order to maintain it against

those men who would overthrow it. To

overthrow these interests, what has been

assembled in Washington. He meant to

speak of this Rump Congress with all pos-

sible and due respect. He recognized it

as excluding ten States of the Union, and

(small in some of the States and large in

others) in the other twenty-six States.—

That Congress had so organized itself by



REMOVAL.

The Sentinel Office has been removed to the rooms over Jones & Smith's Dry Goods Store, Main Street opposite Middleton Swearingen's new Hotel Building.

A Third Party in Kentucky.

Some wise men have recently been casting about for something whereby to raise the wind, or in other words to find some hobby which would carry them into office, & have to which they so fondly aspire. Fearing their claims would be overlooked or not appreciated by any political party, they have after much effort produced a miserable abortion, and their darling schemes are all frustrated. While this is disastrous to the hope of a few politicians it is a source of pleasure to all true patriots. There is no necessity for division in the Democratic party of Kentucky, and if a few croakers are dissatisfied, they should either keep quiet or find a congenial home in the radical party. These men who show the cloven foot, so conspicuously need not expect any office within the gift of the Democratic party, and if they are wise, will appreciate their condition and act accordingly. The Democratic party has acted with too much magnanimity to merit the charges that are made against its policy, and it will in the coming contest exercise that noble spirit which will insure a crushing and terrific defeat of radicalism. These things are so, and the wise men referred to would do well to heed them before they venture further upon the sea of politics with their craft, which is certainly not stronger than the famous bowl in which "three wise men of Gotham" once embarked.

The Congressional Convention.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, meets at Lebanon to-morrow. We trust that wise counsels will prevail and an able exponent of Democratic principles will be the choice of the Convention. The following gentlemen have been named in connection with the nomination: W. C. Bullock Esq., W. N. Beekham Esq., Capt. E. A. Graves, Wm. Johnson Esq., H. Slaughter Esq., and Col. J. P. Barbour. Capt. W. J. Heady is a candidate, but will not go into the Convention.

Since writing the above, we find the following correspondence in the Louisville Courier:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
FRANKFORT, Feb. 4, 1867.  
Editors Louisville Courier:  
We take the liberty of suggesting that owing to the inclemency of the season and shortness of the notice, that the convention proposed to be held in Lebanon to nominate a candidate for Congress, be postponed until some time in March or April—say 20th of March. This delay we think will be more satisfactory to the district.

Very respectfully,  
B. R. YOUNG,  
J. H. RODMAN,  
JNO. DRAFFIN,  
FRANK WOLFORD,  
W. E. PARROTT,  
W. S. HODGES.

I think it would be best for the convention to adjourn (without nominating) to meet again about 20th of March, in case there is not a full convention. Delegates, however, should not fail to attend because there is a prospect of postponement, and the Convention may determine to nominate.

J. W. DAVIS.

The Radicals in Congress would do well to heed the candid and truthful opinions of Horace Greeley in reference to the Constitutional Amendment. A late number of the Tribune refers to the rejection of the amendment by the Southern States in the following manner:

"This rejection, then—or rather, this reason for such rejection—has a nearly as great effect upon the minds of the Southern States as it has upon the minds of the Northern States that will not ratify the amendment, and it can only be carried over their heads by ignoring them in the count, and assuming that three-fourths of the States at present represented in Congress will suffice to ratify. That assumption, however, will certainly be controverted in the Supreme Court, and probably overruled. After our recent experience, this is a rock to be avoided."

Congress is getting very strict upon the point of dignity. A few days since Ashley, a radical, charged the Democratic members of Congress with having been engaged "throughout the entire war, in secret alliance with the rebels." The assertion was instantly characterized by a Democrat from New York, as a "base lie." This shocked the sensibilities of the radicals, and by a strict party vote they censured the gentleman for his hasty speech.

Though we have no "Saturday Review" in this country, a fact to be lamented, we have an excellent substitute in "Every Saturday," a journal of choice reading, selected from foreign current literature. We do not well understand how any educated man can dispense with this most excellent periodical. Its abundant variety of entertaining reading should make it a welcome visitor to every cultivated and intelligent family in the land.

Miss Nellie Marshall, daughter of General Humphrey Marshall is writing a story for the Memphis Avalanche. That journal says: "Miss Marshall has scarcely passed her eighteenth birthday, and yet by earnest application and study, she has advanced to an honored position in the field of letters by the side of the noblest intellects of her sex."

Correspondence:

For the Shelby Sentinel.

"So long as ye both shall live,"  
Solemn vow! the keeping of which insures the happiness of all who take it, and to a certain extent to all those that God in his kindness gives them, and the breaking of which makes existence a burden and saps the life-blood from healthful society. Marriage where the affections are not involved is criminal, no matter what are the peculiar circumstances; and after marriage the breaking of the marriage vow is equally criminal. Just at this time this species of sin is fearfully increasing. Yankee expediency involving the sweeping principle of "Military necessity," is being adopted by thousands heretofore pure and spotless. Our own Southern people are permitting this offspring of Puritanism to take root amongst us, and this Upas will wave its deadly shade over our broken hearts and ruined homes.

"Learn to love after marriage" is the maxim taught—a species of infidelity and as ruinous to society as the principles of Renan are to the morals. It will do for writers of fiction to paint beautiful characters and happy homes based upon respect or love after marriage. They do not exist in real life but on the feverish imaginings of a sentimental or the brain-weavings of a moonstruck man. Young ladies go back to first principles, learn of your grandmothers, and marry for love if you desire to please God and keep your consciences pure. Some old gentlemen may be able to dress you in queenly style, and adorn you with costly jewels, but do not be deceived, misery and sin will follow. Winter never turns backward to hold communion with summer, nor does the money that Judas gains by betraying his Master bring him peace. "So long as ye both shall live," it may be a wearisome burden that will make life intolerable, or a bright beautiful chain, the thralldom of which is the sweetest liberty.

I KNOW.

Capt. E. A. Graves.

LEBANON, KY., Dec. 26, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:  
As the time rapidly approaches when the Democracy of our Commonwealth should again marshal their forces and select their standard bearers for the coming contest, I hope I may be permitted to suggest the name of Capt. E. A. Graves, of Marion county, to the voters of the Fourth Congressional District as the most desirable, and perhaps, the most suitable man as a candidate for Congress in their midst. Capt. Graves is well known to the people of the entire district as a gentleman of unblemished character, fine talents, and untiring energy. Besides possessing a large legislative experience, he is perhaps more thoroughly acquainted with the political history of the country, and more perfectly imbued with the true principles of Democracy than almost any other man that can be found in the State. Entering the arena of politics at an early age as a Democrat, he has for the last twenty-five years borne unflinching allegiance to the party, and in every conflict during that period he has, without pressing his own claims to political preferment, cheerfully devoted his time, his talents, and his energies, to the promotion of its organization, and the success of its principles. Having made internal revenue laws touching the interests of the people of this district a matter of thorough investigation, with his commanding address, indomitable perseverance, and untiring industry, he could not fail to make a valuable member of the federal legislature. Besides, he is sound to the core upon the great questions of the day which involve the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuity of human liberty, and just such a man as the times demand for the position, and the people will delight to support.

MARION.

A JAMES FAGE GOVERNOR.—The well informed and spicy New Orleans correspondent of the Louisville Journal has the following in his last letter:

There is a very amusing little anecdote going the rounds here concerning the governor, which tells in a few words the story of Louisiana politics, as viewed from a Washington standpoint. It seems that Mr. Wells was desirous of procuring for his son an appointment in the naval office at this port. For this purpose he is said to have written to the President an exceedingly conservative letter, advocating his son's claims. But at the same time in order to secure the influence of Congress, another tack was necessary. So down he sits and writes a second letter, a nice radical letter, highly wrought and breathing overlying loyalty to Congress.

The President received his letter, and so, in due time, did Thaddeus. The appointment was made by the former, and duly sent up for confirmation. But what next? Alas! for those who play a double game—we cannot serve God and mammon. One day it happened that Thad. was at the White House, and in his conversation with the President, the subject of Louisiana politics came up. Mr. Johnson remarking with considerable satisfaction that "anyhow, Governor Wells was a strong supporter of his."

"Are you sure of that?" rejoined the impetuous Mr. Stevens. "Why certainly," answered the President, producing the governor's conservative letter, "there is good enough proof of what I say." Thad. Stevens glanced over the sheet, and a grim smile stole over his face as the truth dawned upon him. Quietly drawing from his pocket the other letter of the governor, he handed it to the President. "There—read that, sir, if you please." It is sufficient to say that the appointment has not been made.

A SHOCKING SIGHT.—The Cairo Democrat says:

A most shocking sight was presented in the river in front of our city yesterday. The dead body of a man had become frozen fast in the floating ice, and when it passed there had gathered an immense flock of sea-gulls around the corpse, and they were feeding off it and fighting over it. The sight was enough to curdle the warm blood in the veins of the beholders. Some were perched upon the body, gorging themselves as they tore the frozen flesh from the bones; others flapped around in the cold air, and still others were hopping about on the frozen fields of ice, awaiting their turn at the repast. The awful spectacle floated by with the current of the river, and undisturbed passed from view.

Miscellaneous:

To the Voters of Kentucky.

OWENSBORO, KY., Dec. 4, 1866.

At the request of a number of friends of the ex-rebel wing of the Democratic party, I propose submitting my claims to the next Democratic State Convention for the office of State Treasurer.

The professions of those recognized as the Conservative wing of the party, at the 1st of May Convention, when to them our hopes seemed so dark, I hope is still fresh in their minds. I was then, as all who were familiar with facts must remember, a prominent Candidate for the nomination for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

In compliance with the earnest entreaties of the Conservatives who were not then as they said, willing to support a candidate so fresh from the rebellion, I did, although against the wishes of many of my warmest supporters, voluntarily withdraw, as did also two of my worthy opponents, Col. D. Howard Smith, and Capt. A. McGovern, that their prejudices might be reconciled, and that unity and harmony in the Democratic party might be preserved.

For the usefulness we displayed on that occasion, in sacrificing ourselves, that all factions might come forward and stand upon the broad and patriotic platform of Democratic principles which were to be established, I would respectfully refer to Judge Alvin Duval, Hon. Judge Sutes, Govs. Chas. A. Wickliffe, John L. Helm and David Merriweather; Hon. A. G. Talbot and A. G. Richey; Col. Wm. S. Bond, Major John Smith Barlow; Hon. Robt. W. Scott, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Maj. B. H. Allen, and the worthy editors of the Louisville Courier and Frankfort Freeman, all of whom were active and prominent members of the Convention, and more particularly to Duke, "Cerro Gordo" Williams, Basil W. Duke, Wm. L. Jackson and Henry E. Read, Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, J. Stoddard Johnston and Phil B. Thompson, Major Ben. Bradley, and Capt. Hart Gibson, who were present at my room at "Willard's" hotel the night previous to the Convention, when, in a preliminary meeting for friendly consultation as to what was better, as ex-Confederates, to do for the good and peace of the country, we so cheerfully withdrew in behalf of Hon. Alvin Duval, whose success before the Convention, and glorious victory at our last August election, so triumphantly vindicated the wisdom of our choice.

The following resolution was introduced by Hon. S. F. J. Trubee:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Col. D. Howard Smith, Major John P. Thompson and Capt. A. McGovern, for their patriotic course pursued with a view to the preservation of harmony and unity of action in the Democratic party.

May I hope that a diligent regard, in laboring for the good and success of the party ever since, may entitle me to a "proof of your faith by your works" at our next State Convention.

Most respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN P. THOMPSON.

It is certainly true the American people should look at what is doing at Washington, not as partisans, but seriously and impartially. There is no doubt that the action of Congress tends to inevitable war. The impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of a nation, upon grounds purely partisan, is enough of itself to excite moral indignation and disgust. There is no one so blind as not to see that ever if the matter was suffered to pass without causing a collision, that it would divide and embitter the people, and degrade the Presidential office, making it tenable, not on the will of the people or the Federal Constitution, but on the two-thirds majority of Congress. If it is made a precedent, as it is likely to be, the Executive office is no longer an independent department of the Government. A deposition now would, when the other party became ascendant, be declared null, and retailed in kind.

These, however, are not the worst evils. All history teaches that the deposition of even a bad ruler is followed invariably by civil war. It is too much to ask of human nature to suppose an officer in power will submit to a stigma on his name. If he did, the examples of history show that those making the deposition do not stop with that. There is but one step from the throne to the scaffold, and an old axiom, and the more form of our Government does not alter human action or impulses.

The question is not simply whether Johnson was right or wrong, but whether he is so far wrong that, for the pleasure of deposing him, the country is willing to hazard another war. These may be called unnecessary apprehensions, just as Mr. Lincoln, a few weeks before the breaking out of the late terrible rebellion, said "there was nobody hurt"—meaning there was no danger of hostilities. Any one who will think calmly of the matter, who will look at the heated and embittered feeling engendered at Washington will feel that danger is at hand. No one can read the resolutions or speeches of the Radicals in Congress but will feel that these men are prepared for war, that they are anxious for bloodshed. They are as madly blind as the revolutionists of England or France ever were, and their course in lack of dignity and violence is the same. We are drifting into civil war without the people being fully aware of it.

The above from the Louisville Democrat is no less startling than true. In view of facts there should be no division as to policy in the only party in the country, that is able by its action to check the rapid progress of the radicals, who are so madly hurrying the country to destruction. We hope the Democrat and all journals of influence in the country that are opposed to the destructive measures referred to, may aid to harmonize and unite upon a common platform for the defence of constitutional liberty.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has made an important decision in regard to the stamp act. The Court recognizes the right of the General Government to raise a revenue by means of stamps, but denies that contracts made under State laws are void in consequence of the instrument of the contract not having been properly stamped, yet allows that the Government has the right to inflict penalties for the violation of the laws of Congress. The decision says there can be no implied power in Congress to impair the legal obligation in contracts made by a State according to her laws, deriving their obligations from them, and only remediable by them; no private contract or other writing is invalidated by the want of a stamp, and that no remedy upon it is effected by the like cause.

Miscellaneous:

TRIAL OF THE RAILROAD ROBBERS.

Capt. Wm. King and Abe Owens were brought before Judge Rogers this morning to hear their sentence.

The Judge commenced by telling them that they were indicted by the Grand Jury for murder, and impartial trial, and that the jury had given patient and strict attention throughout the whole trial; in fact, their patience and attention surpassed any jury he had ever seen. He also told them that they had the benefit of able counsel, yet the jury had returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and asked them if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. Capt. King arose and in a manner that plainly showed that he deeply felt his condition, protested his innocence of the murder of his brother, and earnestly prayed his honor to grant him a new trial, but, at the same time, said he had no fears of eternity.

Owens said he did not think he had a fair trial, giving as a reason that he had been in jail all the time and had not an opportunity to consult freely with his counsel and that the evidence of his parents and brothers and sisters did not have weight with the jury as it was so strongly attacked by the opposite counsel.

The Judge told them as far as he was capable of judging they had had the benefit of a fair and impartial trial and that he had rendered no important decision in the case without long and careful consideration, and that it was the most painful duty that he had ever been called upon to perform, and that they both had his heart's deepest sympathy. The sentence was: Capt. Wm. King, you stand convicted of the crime of murder, and I hereby sentence you to be taken to the Simpson county jail, and there remain until the 23d day of March, 1867, and then be taken out by the sheriff of Simpson county, between sun-up and sun-set, and hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on you.

He passed the same sentence on Abe Owens.

He told them that he understood that they would attempt to carry their case to a higher tribunal, but thought it extremely doubtful that this decision would be reversed, and advised them to prepare themselves to meet that Judge on high who made no errors and convicted none wrongfully. Besides this he gave them a great deal of good advice, and wound up by telling them that if they expected to be forgiven they must forgive, that if any one had, as they thought, testified wrongfully against them that they must forgive them.

Owens spoke up, "Judge, I can't do that," and then spoke to Judge Loving (one of the attorney's for the prosecution), saying, "Sir, you have prosecuted an innocent man, never do that again."

Judge Loving said: "Young man, I prosecute no man through malice, but only go according to the law and testimony; but I believe from the bottom of my heart that you are a murderer, and my advice to you would be to make peace with your God."

The Judge granted a continuance in the case of the balance of the robbers and fixed their bail at \$2,500 each. The following parties are named with Wesley Finn, Bill Finn, Bug Wainwright and Joe Payne. The balance cannot procure bail, viz: Abner Owens, Charley Smith, John Calbert, and Robin Hay, negro.

They will not have their trial before June, and the parties who are out on bail will by that time be amply supplied with witnesses to prove their innocence, and in all probability stand enough to render considerable aid in their defense.

The Feeling at the East.

The special New York correspondent of the Mobile (Alabama) Register says: "A Southern gentleman, who has just returned to New York from a trip through Massachusetts, reports a strong feeling there against impeachment. He conversed with a number of manufacturers and merchants, and found that all were opposed to definite action on Ashley's resolution. A similar feeling is growing up in New York, especially among merchants and capitalists. It is shared by many leading Republicans, who, being gifted with more sagacity than their followers, see the disastrous effect that impeachment would have on every interest. In counting-houses, banks, hotels in fact wherever the subject is discussed by intelligent men, this new revolutionary programme is condemned. Republicans who threw the whole weight of their influence against Mr. Johnson in the fall elections, who were even vindictively bitter in denouncing him, now range themselves not exactly in his defense, but against destroying over paralyzing business and political confidence by impeaching him. The great dread is that the impeachment of the President would be the beginning of the disintegrating process. Revolution after revolution would follow, and the country would finally be brought down to a condition but little better than that of Mexico. Government credit would go to smash, nearly \$3,000,000,000 in public securities would be worth next to nothing, industry would be paralyzed, and the people ready to fly at one another's throats. These are some of the things said by the solid men who will be embodied in a protest against impeachment. It may be true or false, but at any rate, the Ashley project is not viewed with favor by our better class of citizens of either party."

Thaddeus Stevens is thus pictured by the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury: "I had a good look at him, as he sat on one of the front seats, with his leg thrown over the desk before him. His face does not indicate his demagogue possession, except in its unnatural pallor. His brow is high and well developed, in the region of the perceptive faculties. His high cheek bones, aquiline nose and square chin, indicate decision and force of character. His mouth is his weak feature, denoting, as it does sensuality in a high degree. The upper jaw bones appear to have been mashed in by violent blows, and hence the impression of deformity which his face imparts to the casual observer. His limbs are emaciated, and his left foot is distorted. He is said to be seventy-five years old, but his brown wig makes him look much younger than that. He laughs often, and judging from his constant spitting, is never without a chew of tobacco in his mouth. Such is the American Robespierre, whose unhappy destiny it is to reproduce in this country the sanguinary horrors of the French Revolution, unless he is checked by a beneficent Providence acting through an awakened and aroused people."

Joshua F. Bell offered in the House of Representatives a resolution requesting the President to declare a general amnesty.

Miscellaneous:

The Dead of the Year.

The death-roll of the last year includes many names distinguished in politics, in the church, in authorship, and in art. We note a few of them.

The friends of the authors have been thinking of Fredrick Bremer died at Stockholm early in the year; Jared Sparks at Cambridge in March; Joseph Mery in France in June; and Count Gurowski at Washington in May.

Among the dead statesmen and political leaders are Daniel S. Dickinson, Lewis Cass, John Van Buren, Elijah F. Parry, Moses F. Odell, James Humphrey, Senators Foot and Wright, and Commodore Stockton. Prince Esterhazy died at Ratisbon in May, and Marquis d'Azeglio in Italy in January. In October, M. Thoun-vener closed his long and active career in France.

Gordon Cumming, the famous lion hunter, was accidentally killed in Scotland in March. Professor Henry D. Rogers, a distinguished scientist, died in Scotland in May. John Ross, chief of the Cherokee Nation, died at Washington in August.

The sculptor Gibson died in Italy, in January, seventy-five years old; and Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the British Royal Academy, died at Pisa just as the new year came in.

The most prominent clergymen who have died during the year are Drs. Cumming and Pise, of the Roman Catholic Church; Dr. Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College, Dr. Hawks, of this city; Dr. Whewell and Rev. John Koble, in England; and "Father Prout," in Paris—the last named being known by his pseudonym than by his name, Malabone.

Gen. Scott died at West Point on the 29th of May. Admiral Parag, commander of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific, committed suicide. John S. Raley, the horse tamer, died in Ohio in October. R. B. Minnura, one of our leading merchants, died on the 9th of January. Gerard Haddock at New Haven in the same month; Simon Draper and Police Inspector Carpenter in November; and Gen. R. S. Curtis in December.—New York Evening Post.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE AS IT WAS.—From the January number of the Land We Love, we clip the following:

A friend once related to the writer of this incident which occurred in the United States Senate, when there were statesmen in that then dignified body of men. Mr. Calhoun was making one of his close, compact, logical arguments, when he discovered, by the Speaker's eye, that he was not understood. Seeing the same look of vacancy on the countenances of other Senators, he turned and addressed himself to Mr. Webster. An answering gleam of intelligence from the face of the great "expounder" showed him that he followed. He would occasionally stop until a nod from Mr. Webster assured him that all was comprehended. Thus the communing continued for nearly an hour between these mighty minds, no one else comprehending the subject under discussion. It was a strange and impressive scene, and none like it may ever be expected to be witnessed in the same locality again.

From the following it will be seen that there is at least one man in the State who does not want an office:

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 31, 1867.

Editors Louisville Courier:

Cards have appeared in your columns, and have been reiterated by other papers in the State, which spoke very favorable and even flatteringly of me as a suitable person for the office of Superintendent of the Public Instruction. To you, to them, and to many friends who have urged me with kindly assurances of support, I beg to offer my sincere thanks, but must respectfully decline to become a candidate. If you think it worth while to give my reasons just say that the duties of the office are too onerous, the salary too small, and the honor smaller. For these reasons, I do not want the office; besides, there are better men who do. The Convention will have many good men from whom to select; and, as one deeply interested in the cause of education, I must express a sincere hope that they will select an experienced teacher, and then that the Legislature will raise his salary to what it would become the dignity of the State to offer an accomplished gentleman to accept.

Neither virtue, virtue, nor liberty can long flourish where education is neglected. A word to the wise, &c. Respectfully,  
W. T. EGBERT.

PEACE IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the Mobile Register, in speaking of the halcyon days of peace in Europe, says "never before, however, to witness these halcyon days or millennium, that every nation is arming to the teeth; that the French military strength is being doubled, and the rigors of the conscription accordingly; that Russia is soothing herself with the luxury of a new iron clad about once a week, and that even thrifty, economical little Switzerland has just made her first national loan to arm her citizen soldiery with breech-loaders! Well, thanks to the Paris Exhibition, and still more to the fact that every body wants to gain the incoming year promises fair to be a peaceful one.—After that?"

IN PRESS.—We have received notice from the National Publishing Company that they will publish a work soon by the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, entitled "A History of the Late War between the States—Tracing its Origin, Causes and Effects." This work, by such an author, cannot fail to be of intense interest to the American people. The National Publishing Company is one of the best in the country, and all books published by them are executed in the finest style of the "art preservative of all arts." Address, National Publishing Company, 148 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STATE FINANCES.—Wm. T. Samuels, Esq., State Auditor, reports to the Governor that on the 21st ult., the amount in the State Treasury of Kentucky was two millions, twenty-five thousand, one hundred dollars and thirty cents.

Those beautiful poems, the "Conquered Banner" and "The Sword of Robt. Lee," were written by Father Ryan, a Catholic priest of Tennessee. He is now lecturing on the South to raise money for charitable purposes.

An exchange says that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without courting as to attempt any business without advertising; both often prove abortive.

Business is almost entirely suspended at Lexington, Missouri, owing to the presence of the troops, who exercise a kind of terrorism over the main body of the citizens.

Markets.

Louisville Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.	
WHEAT, per bushel.....	\$2 25
OATS.....	70
RYE.....	70 50
HAY, per ton.....	12 50
BAKING SUGAR, per lb.....	12 1/4
ICE.....	16 1/2
LARD.....	13
GREEN PEAS, per bush.....	\$2 10 00
GREEN BEANS, per bush.....	11
BEET ROOTS.....	14
BUTTER.....	25 1/2
EGGS per doz.....	30
BROWN SUGAR, per lb.....	16
RYE COFFEE.....	24
JAWA.....	36
COFFEE.....	12
FLOUR, per barrel.....	\$12 00 00
SALT.....	50
SHRIMP.....	13 1/2
DRY APPLES, per lb.....	6 1/2
PEACHES.....	1 1/2
WAX.....	82 50
FEATHERS, per lb.....	60 70
FLAX SEED, per bush.....	82 40
WAX, unwashed, per lb.....	82 50

Marriages:

MARRIED.—On the 23d inst. by Elder W. S. Gilmer.

Mr. GEORGE B. SMITH of Fayette county, Ky., to Miss

SARAH TAYLOR of Shelby county Ky.

Deaths.

[From the St. Joseph Herald.]

In this city, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. O'Neil, widow of the late James O'Neil, Esq., Mrs. Mary Lukens, in the 29th year of her age.

Mrs. Lukens was born in the town of Shelbyville, Kentucky, on the 20th September, 1838, and her maiden name was Logan. In the year 1857 the family emigrated from Kentucky to this State and settled in our city. In 1859 Mrs. Lukens was united in marriage to William R. Lukens. Her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached, was taken from her three short years ago the hand of death. A babe, their eldest born, had already preceded him to the angel home. A second child survives his mother. For more than a year Mrs. Lukens has been suffering from the consumption. Every effort was made to arrest the progress of the disease, but the fatal result was employed, for all in vain.

Special Notices.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decline of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by intemperance and various habits. Great numbers have already been cured by this medicine tested. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using the medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who sends me a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself, Address—

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Jan. 7th.

AT COST.

Our entire stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings for Men and Boys, will be offered at cost and under for the next thirty days, exclusively for cash. To those owing us, we would again say that we need our money and hope they will come forward and settle without delay. We thank you and we should say, and you should show your gratitude by coming forward and paying what is due, for keeping you from freezing to death in the cold winter weather just past.

R. T. OWEN & CO.

February 6.

New Advertisements.

LONDON SOCIETY:

A Popular Magazine.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON

Reg to announce an arrangement with the publishers of London Society for a review in this country of that really illustrated magazine. The magazine will be elegantly printed at the Riverside Press, from duplicate plates, without omissions or alterations.

PROGRAMME FOR 1867.

Playing for High Stakes. By Miss Thomas; with illustrations. Sketches from the East and the West, accompanied by portraits. Anecdotes and Gossip about Clubs. Some "Club" Memorabilia. "Recollections of a Bachelor" by "Jack Esau, Esquire;" illustrated by G. Du Maurier. English Literature. Notes on the Masters of Humorous Art in England; with illustrations drawn from the salient points of famous caricatures. The Old London Hostesses, and the Men who frequented them. Artists' Notes from Choice Pictures—the painting rendered on wood by W. Luson Thomas. The English Letter. The above form is well set in Timothy and Blue Grass. I will give post-cession this fall. Any one wishing to purchase, will do well to call on or address

Feb 6-2m

R. A. MIDDLETON,

Shelbyville, Ky.

THE WORLD.

35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

TERMS.

One copy, one year..... \$2 00  
Four Copies, one year..... 7 00  
Ten Copies, one year..... 15 00  
Twenty Copies, one address..... 25 00  
Fifty Copies..... 50 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

One copy, one year..... \$4 00  
Four Copies, one year..... 10 00  
Ten Copies, one year..... 20 00

DAILY WORLD.

One copy, one year..... \$10 00  
For Clubs of 10..... One Weekly, one year..... 50  
" 50..... One Semi-Weekly one year..... 100  
" 100..... One Daily, one year..... 200

DIRECTIONS.

Additions to Clubs may be made any time in the year at the above







## Miscellaneous:

**"WHO CUT THE APPLE TREES?"**  
Every well informed person knows that the story of Geo. Washington and his hatchet always does good service in the illustration of the importance of habits of truthfulness, and it is also well known that that story is told by every preacher at least once in a lifetime. Well here is a song of Harvard University, which takes off the story of George and his hatchet, in a peculiar manner:

There lived once a planter,  
With a son, his only love;  
To whom, upon his birthday,  
A brand-new axe he gave.

The planter had a garden,  
All filled with apple trees,  
Which for the city market  
He was trying for to raise.

The boy he takes the hatchet,  
Quite jolly and jocular;  
And going to the apple trees,  
He chops them to the ground.

The father called his servants  
And ranged them in a row;  
"Who has chopped down my apple trees  
And killed them root and bough?"

The servants stand amazed,  
All drawn up in a line;  
Then comes a-running up to him  
His young and youthful son.

"I can't not tell a lie, pa,"  
The youthful boy began;  
"Twas I that chopped the apple trees,  
'Twas I, your little son."

Now who, then, was this father,  
And who his filial kin?  
It was the noble Bushrod,  
And young G. Washington.

MORIAL  
Then whose takes a hatchet  
And apple trees chop down,  
If he lives long enough will be  
A great and pious man.

That eccentric preacher, Lorenzo Dow, was once stopping at a hotel in New York kept by a man named Bush. Among the guests was a General Root. They occasionally made themselves merry at Lorenzo's expense. One day Gen. Root began upon him thus: "Mr. Dow, you tell me a great deal about heaven. Now I want you to tell me plainly what sort of a place heaven is." With imperturbable gravity, the preacher replied: "Heaven, gentlemen, is a smooth, rich, fertile country; there isn't a burr or a root in it, and there never will be." The Root and Bush subsided, and Mr. Dow wasn't further troubled.

An exchange presses the oft-made and always unanswered point that shortly after the battle of Bull Run, Congress iterated and reiterated in the most solemn manner, that the Southern States were still in the union and that no act of theirs could absolve them from their obligations to the Government. Now when all opposition to that government has ceased—when the people have reorganized their State governments and seek to conform to the altered condition of things, Congress takes the position that those States are out of the Union irrevocably, and should be resolved into the condition of Territories. If fear makes these radical hounds honest, success has revealed their lusts.

**DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.**—The individual who never takes a paper was in town yesterday. He stopped his buggy on one of the crossings on Royal street, and was very much amused at the ladies wading in the mud around his vehicle, to cross the street. When he was told that Andy Johnson was President, he remarked that "old Abe" would have ruined the country if he had been continued in office for another term, and was glad that he had been defeated. He was very much surprised to learn that daily papers were issued in Mobile, and wondered how they got a living. It is rather strange.

Mr. John G. Ryan, who was arrested about eight months ago, on suspicion that he was John H. Barrett, now sued for damages for false imprisonment. Mr. Ryan was arrested July, 1862, taken to Washington, chained hand and foot, incarcerated in Old Capitol Prison some weeks in solitary confinement, removed to Well-bow and again kept in solitary confinement until November, and then released, without any explanation or satisfaction, as he alleges. During all this time he was not permitted to communicate with his friends. Mr. Ryan is editor of a newspaper in Arkansas.

It is a TRUTH.—That hay is a great deal cheaper made in the summer than bought in the winter.  
That scripping the feed of fattening hogs, is a waste of grain.  
The educating of children is money lent at a hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study, is more profitable than ten lounging about country taverns.  
That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take his county paper, and pay for it promptly—of course.

A Wisconsin official who had arrested a couple of rascals, was riding with his prisoners when a prairie chicken made its appearance, and the officer drew his revolver and fired two or three shots at it. One of the prisoners suggested that he could do better, and the revolver was handed over to him. The prisoner, however, did not try his skill on the chicken, but presented the shooting-iron at the officer and "backed off," leaving the officer to cogitate upon the "uncertainty of man," and to return home minus prisoners and a \$20 revolver.

**BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.**—An old colored man delivering a sermon, made use of the following beautiful illustration of the high state of the good in the other world: Dare my belubbed bradden, ye git de good roast goose, and ye git de nice roast possum, gravy all runnin' down your mouf, squish him down 'tween your teef.  
Whereupon an old cooner in the congregation, jumped up, shook his head, and sang out:

"Whew! whew! too good! so bress my master; you say that ag'in, Cato go wid you quick!"

**CURE FOR A FELON.**—An old physician gives the following as a never-failing cure for a felon:—"As soon as the parts begin to swell, get some tincture of lobelia, and wrap the part affected with a cloth saturated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon will soon be dead."

"John," said a careful father, "don't give Cousin William's horses too many oats—'you know they have hay.' " "Yes, sir," said John, moving toward the barn. "And hark ye, John; don't give them too much hay, you know they have oats."

## Drug and Book Store.

## DRUG STORE.



## B. B. ROSS,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND OF THE PUREST QUALITY, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

BRANDIES, WINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

DYESTUFFS,

BRUSHES, SPONGES,

SYRINGES,

SHOULDER BRACES,

PATENT MEDICINES

OF ALL KINDS;

And all articles usually kept by Druggists, besides

PERFUMERY,

TOILET SOAPS,

COLONGES,

COSMETICS AND

PONADES;

Together with a Choice Selection of

FANCY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Combs, Feather Dusters, Toilet Sets, Toilet Bottles, Cologne Bottles, Flower Vases, Looking Glasses, Ladies' Baskets, Work Baskets, Card Cases, Card Stands, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Pictures, Picture Frames, Oil Paintings, Photograph Albums, Port Monies, Bill Cases, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Buff Holland, &c., &c.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

Carefully Compounded by persons of long experience.

BOOKS.



We also constantly keep on hand a Large Collection of

Miscellaneous, Religious, and Literary Books. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Classical, Mathematical, and English

Books.

HYMN BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, DRAFTS, BILL PAPER, LEGAL CAP PAPER, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, ALL KINDS, VISITING CARDS, GOLD PENS, STEEL PENS, INK STANES, PORTFOLIOS, WRITING DESKS, LEAD PENCILS, SLATES.

COAL OIL.

As LOW as can be bought elsewhere. Also a full supply of

COAL OIL LAMPS, PARLOR

AND SUSPENSION LAMPS.

LAMP CHIMNIES AND

LANTERNS.

## Patent Medicine

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

THE BODY OF ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS

is common RAW WHISKY OR ALCOHOL, which

contains a great amount of Fossil Oil and other poisonous

substances; whilst the body of EDWARD

WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS is PURE OLD

RECTOR OR CORNED DISTILLED WHISKY, the best and

purest Whisky known or produced. The other ingredients

are the most common and powerful known medicinal

medicines. The preparation being made on the most scientific

principles, that of displacement, thereby extracting all the medicinal virtues of the ingredients,

which cannot be done in any other way—no other similar compound being made either than in the old

style of decoction or maceration. Hence the great medicinal efficiency and virtue of these truly famous

Bitters, which are being used and prescribed by the most eminent medical men for the following diseases:

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, AND ALL SPECIES OF INDIGESTION, INTERMITTENT

FEVER AND FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL PERIODICAL DISORDERS. It will give immediate

relief COLIC and FLUX. It will cure CONSTIPATION. It is a mild and delightful invigorant

for the delicate Female. It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alternative and Tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful

Remedy after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent Appetizer as well as Strengtheners of the Digestive forces,

and is doubtless alike as a Corrective and mild Cathartic.

This preparation has now only been before the public short time, and in that time it has performed some of the most wonderful cures, certificates of which can be shown on application. It has been patented, and the proprietor claims for it. As it has been pronounced the Bitters having been shown, as it will be to any regular

graduate, by the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

THE BEST COMPOUND EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

EDWARD WILDER,

Wholesale Druggist,

MARBLE FRONT, 215 MAIN STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Q. 21-7.

## Miscellaneous.

BOYDS' LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

North-east cor. of Jefferson and Third Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844. CHARTERED A. D. 1848.

THIS INSTITUTION belongs to the National Union of Business Colleges, organized on a new and improved basis, and offers advantages impossible to be obtained on any other basis at present before the public.

The object of the Institution is to prepare young gentlemen to perform the duties of the accountant and business man.

**COURSE OF STUDY.**

BOOK-KEEPING, taught from records of actual business, as applied to every department of Trade and Commerce.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHING, &c.

Our apartments are large and commodious, and fitted up with reference to comfort and convenience, without regard to expense. They are the best and most comfortably furnished Commercial College rooms in the State.

Our Teachers are men of known ability and experience, and are the only Commercial College in this city whose students have the advantage of regular lectures on mercantile law delivered to them by a member of the Bar.

Persons purchasing a scholarship in this College, will be granted, without charge, a membership admitting them to the same privileges in the National Union of Business Colleges.

**TERMS IN ADVANCE.**  
Commercial Course Ticket good for five \$50.00—Circular sent free to any address on application. Strangers will be provided with boarding by applying at the College Office. For further particulars, address J. J. BOYD, President.

J. J. BOYD, President.

SHENLY COLLEGE.

THE SECOND TERM OF THE CURRENT

session of this Institution will commence

on the first Monday of February next.

It will be conducted exclusively as a Classical School, or training boys from 10 to 15 years of age in the

science and teaching of the Elements of English, Latin, and Greek, and for affording every facility for acquiring a thorough

English, Classical and Mathematical education, preparatory for a collegiate course, or for business purposes.

The experience of centuries has proved that the principles of a Liberal Education can only be acquired by the faithful pursuit of the study of the English, Classical and Mathematical Sciences.

In order to secure all the advantages of such a School, without the inevitable drawbacks of miscellaneous number, it will be limited to 30 boys, whose character must be unexceptionable. No boy who is ungovernable, or who cannot have a place in the School. And as it will be the fixed policy of the Institution to do what can be done to educate its pupils as Classical Scholars, no member of the School, of whatever age, will be retained longer than he is found to be capable.

In the government of the school, corporal punishment in all its forms will be discarded; for flogging and its concomitant inflictions are the worst means of securing the progress of the scholar, and they never helped to make a gentleman or a scholar.

All pupils from abroad will be required to become members of the President's family, where they will receive his constant and kind supervision. Every necessary attention will be given to their personal comfort. The College Chapel will be open every Sunday morning, when the members of the School will be required to attend Divine service according to the Liturgy of the Episcopal Church.

While this school will be conducted as an Episcopal Church School, none will be excluded whose parents and guardians may be willing to patronize it as such. For circulars stating the terms of the School, and other matters that may be interesting to parents, apply to the undersigned.

As Shenly College is a Diocesan Institution, under the jurisdiction of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kentucky, its location, Clergy and Laity, and especially its Trustees, are hereby respectfully and earnestly invited to visit it periodically, so that, by their official attention and sympathy, as well as by their learned and godly counsel, they may encourage its chief officer and his assistants in their arduous work in laying broadly and deeply the foundation of a Church School that may, in the chosen terms of the Senior Bishop, "become hereafter the Right Arm of the Diocese of Kentucky."

SHENLY COLLEGE, KY., Nov. 26, 1866. Dec. 5.

DICK OWEN. J. M. McGRATH.

R. T. OWEN & CO.,

Two Doors West of the Court House,

SHENLYVILLE, KY.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

—AND—

DEALERS IN

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Hats, &c., &c.

Keep constantly on hand the latest Novelties in their line, and would respectfully ask an examination of their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

Sept. 26-7.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, fell, for the sake of suffering, humbly, and free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the author's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN F. OGDEN, No. 25 Cedar St., New York.

3rd Dec. 19.

Shelby Farm for sale.

I WISH to sell, between this and the 1st of February, my farm, containing one hundred and six acres of land, lying on the Smithfield and Shelbyville roads, five miles from the former, and eight from the latter place. There is a comfortable house, with four rooms and kitchen, and all necessary out-buildings on the farm. It is well fenced, well watered, and fine producing land. For further particulars, apply to me on the premises, or to F. Noel, Shelbyville, Ky. Dec. 5-19.

J. M. TODD, Jr.

**FOR SALE.**

MY Residence, situated at the West end of the town of Shelbyville, Ky., on the Louisville Pike, containing 12 acres of land. The house is a new one, with four rooms, with good out-buildings, consisting of Meat House, Cow and Cattle houses; a good Stable and all the best for Houses in Kentucky; all the out-buildings are new; a good variety of fine Fruit Trees. This is the most desirable residence in the country, within one-half mile of the Court House, and convenient to all the schools. This property will be for sale until the 1st of January next. For further particulars, apply to F. NEEL, Shelbyville, Ky.

Nov. 21-19.

**FREE TO EVERYBODY!**

A LARGE 6-p. Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blisters, Moth Patches, Salt-works, Eruptions and all imperfections of the skin. How to force Whiskers, restore, curl and beautify the hair; renew the age, cure Drunkenness, Nervous Debility, and other mental and valuable information. Everybody send for it. Address BERGER, RHUTTS & Co., Chemists, 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Dec. 19th.

**FOUND.**

A Small sum of money which the owner can get by calling on undersigned describing and paying for this advertisement.

A. J. BOSWELL.

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## Miscellaneous:

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